Intermountain Power

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Remediation of Ekotek Superfund Site Under Way

Removal of a majority of the above-ground hazardous material has been completed at the Ekotek recycling facility, a Superfund site in Salt Lake City, Utah.

With the exception of an above-ground sludge pile and a small pile of industrial waste, the initial removal has been completed. Over 300,000 gallons of liquids and sludges and more than 800 drums have been incinerated. Approximately 500 cubic yards of bulk solids, including crushed drums, pallets and other debris, have been taken to a landfill.

All of the tanks and piping, which comprised the old refining facilities, have been dismantled, cleaned and sold for scrap material.

During the 1980s, the Intermountain Power Agency (IPA) sold used oil from its Intermountain Generating Station (IGS) to an oil recycling center operated by Ekotek Inc., and Petrochem Recycling Corp.

Ekotek filed for bankruptcy and in November 1989, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated the facility a Superfund site under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980. Because some of the plant's used oil was taken to the site for processing, IPA became a potentially responsible party (PRP) and in November 1990 became a member of the site PRP Committee.

Common counsel for the PRP Committee is in the process of negotiating the parameters of the remedial investigation and feasibility study (RIFS) with the EPA. It's anticipated that the agreement will be completed in time to allow the RIFS process to begin in March 1992. The RIFS is expected to take 18 months to complete. At that point, the committee will negotiate a final remediation plan with the EPA. Final remediation isn't expected to begin until March 1994.

The Ekotek site PRP Committee is actively trying to

(Continued on page 8)

Two Directors Elected to IPA Board

Two directors were elected to the Intermountain Power Agency (IPA) Board of Directors at the IPA annual meeting held Dec. 3 in Salt Lake City, Utah. The meeting marked the 10-year anniversary of the agency.

Vaun Bethers

Cliff Michaelis, director of Bountiful City Light and Power and treasurer of the IPA Board was reelected to a four-year term. Vaun Bethers, director of Logan City Light & Power was elected for the first time and will also serve a four-year term.

Bethers has directed major system improvements in Logan to keep up the with the city's load growth and customer expectations. Some of those improvements included building a 138/46-kilovolt receiving substation, rebuilding and modifying four distribution substations, installation of hydro and diesel generation

(Continued on page 7)

Kern River Settles with LADWP

After months of impasse over issues arising over the construction of the Kern River Pipeline project on sections of the Intermountain Power Project property, Kern River and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) have reached a settlement.

The Kern River Pipeline is one of two new pipelines that will supply gas to LADWP. When completed, the 904-mile Kern River Pipeline will extend from southwestern Wyoming to Bakersfield, Calif. Construction began in January 1991 and is expected to be completed in spring 1992.

The Kern River Pipeline project crosses five parcels of land, three of which are owned by the Intermountain Power Agency (IPA) and two owned by LADWP. There were several issues of disagreement that arose between Kern River and LADWP when Kern River personnel began construction work on IPA and LADWP properties. Those issues included washing the insulators on the transmission lines due to the excess dust and dirt that had been kicked up during digging of the underground pipes; maintenance of access roads owned by LADWP and IPA that were used by Kern River construction crews to get onto IPA and LADWP properties; and LADWP's concern that Kern River didn't provide adequate information about their pipeline designs that could impact and damage the tower footings on the IPP transmission system.

After months of disagreement, Kern River filed a lawsuit for eminent domain on the five parcels of land owned by IPA and LADWP. The total area they tried to condemn amounted to less than two acres. Pursuant to federal law, the U.S. Natural Gas Act, an interstate pipeline can obtain property by eminent domain.

LADWP and IPA contested Kern River's right to take any of the property under eminent domain on the basis that Kern River's use of the property wasn't compatible with the existing use of the property and therefore Kern River didn't have either the right to take under eminent domain nor the right to immediate possession of the property. In addition, LADWP sent a letter to Kern River and told the company to get off all property owned by IPA and LADWP and cease all work on the property until the issue could be resolved.

On Oct. 7, 1991, the federal court refused to allow Kern River immediate occupancy and delayed the matter for hearing at a later date. Following the ruling, Kern River and LADWP negotiated a settlement.

A stipulated judgment is expected to be filed in January. Kern River agreed to pay $260,000 for washing the insulators on the transmission lines; pay $945 for the actual value of taking the property; agreed to maintain the access roads: and to pay $2,500 in administrative costs for creating right of way agreements for accessing the property. In exchange, LADWP agreed to let Kern River have immediate access to the property to finish construction of the pipeline and agreed to settle the case.

Millard County Voters Approve Property Tax Increase

On Nov. 5, 1991, voters in Millard County, Utah approved a property tax increase equivalent to 1 mil (0.0002 percent of the value of the property). The tax increase is effective Jan. 1, 1992 and will terminate at the end of 10 years.

The tax increase will raise about $500,000 for Millard County and will become part of the county's budget. Over 90 percent of that amount will be paid by the Intermountain Power Agency.

The revenue will be distributed on a population basis to the 10 municipalities within the county and can only be used for capital projects or capital equipment expenditures. Delta, the largest municipality in the county will receive approximately $200,000 of the revenue.

Millard County will enter into interlocal contracts with each city. Each municipality will be required to submit a list of capital projects or capital equipment expenditures to the county by Nov. 1, 1992 before they can use revenue from this tax increase.

Anaheim Hosts IPP Coordinating Committee Meeting

The City of Anaheim hosted the Intermountain Power Project Coordinating Committee meeting on Nov. 18. Coordinating committee members were given a brief tour of some of the city facilities and a behind-the-scenes tour of Disneyland, Anaheim's largest electrical customer.

The firm of Mudge Rose Guthrie Alexander and Ferdon was reappointed as bond counsel for the Intermountain Power Agency. Other business conducted at the meeting included activities impacting and ongoing at the Intermountain Power Project including the Kern River Pipeline Project (see page 2), status of remediation of the Ekotek site (see page 1), and the fall outage of Unit 2 (see page 4).

Mike Nosanov, IPA's coal supply manager, briefed coordinating committee members on the results of the first quarter of operations at the Crandall Canyon Project. IPA and Nevada Electric Investment Company jointly own Genwall Mine and certain other coal properties.

Production and cost figures were consistent with previous projections although not available to the public and mine development is continuing as planned. The quality of coal remains good and prospects for the fourth quarter of 1991 are expected to be consistent with the previous quarter.

A telecommunications agreement between IPA and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power was postponed until the beginning of December so that committee members would have an opportunity to review last minute changes. The agreement was finally approved by a majority vote in December via telephone.

Finally, activities of the Audit Committee were discussed with coordinating committee members.

IPSC on a Roll — More Than a Year Without Lost Time Injury

Excitement is growing at the Intermountain Generating Station (IGS). Sept. 24, 1991 marked 12 months and over 1.2 million hours of work without a lost time injury at the generating station and they're still on a roll. As of Dec. 11, IGS had gone 442 days without a lost time injury.

A plaque honoring the year without a lost time injury was presented to the Intermountain Power Service Corporation (IPSC) employees by Ray Burt, IPSC board chairman, on Oct. 8, 1991. Lorie Cloward, accepted the award on behalf of the employees. She had come up with the winning safety slogan for 1991, "Safety Has No Quitting Time."

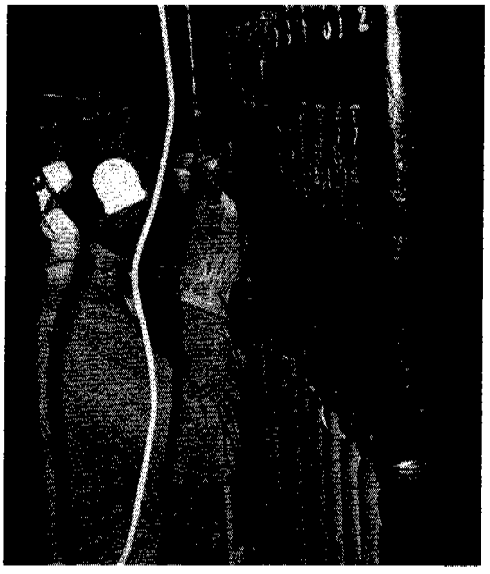
"From the beginning of IPSC, the board established policy that safety was to be paramount. We are extremely pleased to see that the employees have taken that seriously and were able to achieve such an outstanding record," commented Burt.

IPSC's goal was to have a factor of less than a 1.0 lost time injury rate in 12 months. Gale Chapman, plant manager contributed the generating station's success to the high level of safety awareness programs, the safety incentive programs offered including the safety slogan contest, safety suggestion program, individual safety goals and department safety dinners as well as ongoing safety training classes and the team effort of employees.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

	September	October	November
Generation (MWh)	1,089,471	1,024,494	596,474
Availability (%)	99.14	85.42	51.90
Capacity Factor (%)	89.51	81.28	48.53
Coal Usage (tons)	422,529	395,814	230,612

Replacement of Reheat Tubes Extends Unit 2 Outage



Worker replaces reheat tube support lugs in the boiler.

The scheduled maintenance outage for Unit 2, originally planned for Oct. 25 through Nov. 21 at the Intermountain Generating Station (IGS), was extended two weeks due to problems with the reheat tube support lugs in the boiler. The unit was expected to return to service during the first week of December.

"After extensive reheat tube inspections and testing, it was determined that all of the reheat tube support lugs (2,712) would have to be replaced because of internal cracking," explained Gale Chapman, plant manager. The work was done by Babcock and Wilcox, the boiler manufacturer, who also handled the boiler burner modifications and water wall tubes alignment.

Several improvements were made to the boiler in order to prevent erosion as well as improve efficiency and operation of the unit. New stainless steel shields were installed on the primary superheater tubes to prevent erosion from fly ash as the flue gas passes between the tubes.

Also, 96 new shroudings were placed on the 48 burner secondary combustion air inlets to balance the air flow through each burner across the windboxes. In addition, 48 new stabilizers in the boiler furnace, specifically designed for IGS, were installed to stabilize the flame and prevent damage to the burner from excessive heat in the combustion area. This work was performed by Townsend and Bottum, a general contractor.

"This is the first time that the stabilizers have been installed in large coal-fired boilers in order to improve combustion efficiency," said Chapman.

During the outage, maintenance inspections and repairs were completed on the main turbine valves including the stop valves and the steam control valves. The field leads in the main generator were replaced with new leads that incorporated design modifications. In addition, a modification was done on the generator bearing pedestal and sole plate to try and minimize the resonant bearing vibration problem. Technical direction on the turbine generator work was handled by General Electric.

Other major maintenance projects included the realignment of the feed water piping on the main boiler feed pump to relieve stress and vibration problems between the pump and the turbine and testing of the new reserve auxiliary power service.

The Intermountain Power Service Corporation personnel coordinated the maintenance and repair work done during the outage. The Los Angeles Site Construction Management Group coordinated the epoxy coating of the main condenser water boxes.

Approximately 800 work orders were completed during the outage.

Workers place shrink ring over new leads on the generator rotor.

Cotton Focuses on Electric Vehicles and Improving Environment

Eldon Cotton, assistant general manager – power for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) recently spoke to major groups in Salt Lake City regarding LADWP's commitment to improving the environment, the introduction of electric vehicles and the utility's relationship with Utah.

At a monthly Rotary Club meeting, Cotton discussed the changes that would be taking place within the next few years with the introduction of electric vehicles in California and LADWP's commitment to improving the environment by reducing air pollution.

More than a decade ago, Cotton noted, "LADWP made a commitment to reduce its dependence on foreign oil for fuel in its power plants." Fuel oil was replaced with natural gas in the Los Angeles Basin generating plants and as a result, air emissions from in-basin electric generation have been reduced by over 90 percent.

In addition, LADWP has begun an effort to commercialize electric vehicles. Clean Air Transport of Sweden was selected to design and manufacture the first modern car built originally to be electric powered. This initiative coincides with the state of California's mandate that two percent of all vehicles sold in the state in 1998 must produce zero emissions and only electric vehicles meet that standard. According to Cotton, LADWP's goal is to have 10,000 electric vehicles in Southern California by 1995.

"To make electric vehicles more economical, our utility has lowered the cost for electricity used to charge the vehicle at night by 75 percent. While significantly reducing air pollution, the use of electric cars also improves power system efficiency by broad use of energy during off-peak hours," explained Cotton.

In his remarks, Cotton voiced strong support for a pollution fee on internal combustion vehicles that would be used for cost levelization and preferred parking and other privileges on the municipal level for those driving electric vehicles.

At the Salt Lake City Area Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors meeting, Cotton stressed the benefits of regional interests between Los Angeles and Utah. As the construction manager and operating agent of the Intermountain Power Project (IPP), LADWP has a long-term commitment in Utah through IPP. Cotton noted that currently, electricity generated at IPP provides more than 30 percent of the energy for Los Angeles and at the same time it generates jobs, taxes and prosperity in Utah.

He also pointed out the importance of the 490-mile transmission line which he believes will serve as a "corridor of commerce" between Utah and California long after the generation facility has reached the end of its economic life.

At a meeting of Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce Committee on Environmental Affairs, Cotton spoke about the balancing act required to stay competitive in Los Angeles, while at the same time improving the environment.

Cotton commented on federal legislative changes that have affected the utility industry in the past 20 years. He referred to the change in federal legislation regarding use of natural gas. In 1978 it was prohibited as a fuel for generation and in less than 10 years it became the fuel of choice.

Does this mean that coal has no future? According to Cotton, "by the time new coal generating stations are built, the next generation of technology will make possible even cleaner emissions. It now appears that the new coal technology will be through coal gasification."

Cotton also touched on some of the commitments that LADWP has made to improving the environment. LADWP has called for a 20 percent reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by the year 2010, with at least half of the reductions achieved by 2000. Emission reductions are to be achieved through immediate implementation of an environmentally sensitive energy plan which includes the modernization of existing facilities, elimination of fuel oil use, development of renewable resources, forestation projects and the development and use of electric transportation.

1992 IPP COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETING SCHEDULE

Feb. 24	Las Vegas, Nev.
May 18	Intermountain Generating Station
Aug. 24	Heber City, Utah
Nov. 16	Los Angeles, Calif.

Horse Canyon Mine Reclamation

Revegetation of the areas no longer needed for coal mining at the Horse Canyon Coal Mine near Price, Utah, was completed this fall. Revegetation was the last phase of a reclamation project that included permitting, hazardous materials removal, salvage, demolition and regrading.

"The objectives of revegetation are to achieve vegetative density and diversity that match the surrounding ecosystem," explained, Bill Engels, reclamation project manager.

Regrading work began in June after IPA, owner of the property, received its Mining and Reclamation Permit from the Utah State Division of Oil, Gas and Mining. More than 300,000 cubic yards of earthen materials, (which is enough material to cover 10 football fields 20 feet deep) were moved to rebuild slopes and canyons back to their original state. As the slopes were being rebuilt, a drainage system was created to properly treat storm water runoff before being released into the natural streambed.

The topsoil and fill material used to rebuild the slopes were taken from a borrow pit on a previously unused portion of the mine property. The topsoil was stripped from the upper layers of the borrow pit and used to provide the proper growth medium for the new vegetation.

Erosion netting was placed on the steepest slopes to control erosion and contour furrows were built on the flatter areas to retain rainwater and create an environment for microecosystems to reestablish plant growth.

Seeding was done in the fall. First, alfalfa hay mulch was sprayed on the surface to increase the organic content of the top layers of the soil. A Rangeland drill seeder and hand broadcasting were used to seed and fertilize the soil.

The drill seeder is a mechanical device pulled behind a bulldozer or tractor that has blades which cut the earth, plant the seeds and then cover them up.

Hand broadcasting was used to spread seed on the rougher and steeper slopes. Using this method, a person walks along the slope cranking out the seeds through a cone-shaped container that sprays the seeds on the ground. Then the seeds must be hand-raked into the soil.

In addition to the seeding project, small juniper trees and

Project Nearing Completion

Worker uses hand broadcasting method to spread seed on rougher slopes at Horse Canyon Mine.

Douglas fir trees were transplanted from the borrow pit area to the reclaimed areas around the mine. Also, fencing was installed on approximately three miles around the property to keep cattle from adjacent properties from grazing on the new vegetation.

The cost of regrading and revegetating 60 acres of the mine property was about $1.5 million. About 186 tons of alfalfa hay, more than 3,000 pounds of seed and 18,000 pounds of fertilizer were required for the revegetation of the property.

"We're very pleased with the way work has progressed on the reclamation of the mine property. During 1990, all of the hazardous materials were removed and all of the equipment and buildings that are not required for future mining operations were either demolished or salvaged. Regrading and revegetation projects were completed in 1991. In the spring of 1992, the last part of the revegetation project will be completed with the planting of small bushes," said Engels.

Employees Kick Up Their Heels at Christmas Party

Intermountain Power Service Corporation employees and spouses rang in the holiday season at a Christmas dinner dance held at the Millard County Fairgrounds in Delta, Utah on Dec. 6.

Approximately 800 employees and guests attended the gala hosted by the Employee Activities Organization.

Ronnie Mark Petersen, a well-known local country western singer, provided entertainment during dinner. After dinner, everyone danced to the beat of Jack, Rosemary & Gino. Several employees won door prizes provided by local restaurants and stores.

Holiday decorations for the event were made by IPSC employees and dinner was catered by Tops Cafe.

Chairperson Fran Lightner commented, "It was a wonderful evening and a great success. It was a great way to celebrate the holiday season."

IPA Board

(Continued from page 1)

and the installation of SCADA systems that monitor and control all substation and generation plants. He is also responsible for Logan's contracted power resources.

Prior to joining Logan City Light & Power in 1979, Bethers worked for Bountiful City Light & Power. Bethers is a graduate of Brigham Young University and holds a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering.

Other business conducted at the meeting included reports from the IPA chairman of the board, general manager, the treasurer, and an Intermountain Power Project (IPP) operating report. It was noted that IPP performed well during the fiscal year 1990-91. Availability was over 91 percent. However, the capacity factor was only 76.7 percent.

To highlight the past 10 years and achievements of the agency, Reed Searle, in his general manager's report, told various anecdotes relating to the successes of IPP.

H. E. (Bud) Scruggs, visiting assistant professor at Brigham Young University was the luncheon guest speaker. He gave a brief overview about the political climate and candidates running for office in the State of Utah.

Ekotek Superfund Site

(Continued from page 1)

bring other PRPs in to assist in the cost of remediation. Hercules Aerospace Corp. recently joined the committee. Early in December, two alternative settlement agreements were sent to all small PRPs who have contributed less than 100,000 gallons. It is hoped that a number of the smaller contributors will enter into one of the two agreements and make the payments required.

Each of the PRPs is billed for its share of the remediation cost based on the number of gallons it contributed to the site as compared with the total number of gallons represented by the committee.

Based on the work of an outside consultant, the committee first assigned 212,750 gallons to IPA. That amount was contested by LADWP, the operating agent for IPA, and the amount was subsequently reduced by the Dispute Resolution Committee to 109,000 gallons.

That amount will be appealed to the full PRP Committee with the hope of reducing IPA's amount to 83,000 gallons. Based on 109,000 gallons, IPA is currently being assessed 1.39 percent of the remediation costs.

As the operating agent's representative, Bruce Blowey has been taking an active role in the management of the site through his participation on the PRP Committee.

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